Nova Scotia Fire Services

Occupational Health & Safety Reference Guide

Effective Date: 25/04/2003

This Occupational Health and Safety Reference Guide, developed for the fire service of Nova Scotia is recommended to be considered a minimum standard for safe operations. It in no way is intended to restrict authorities having jurisdiction or individual fire service providers from exceeding the requirements set out in this guide.

The base document used for this guide is NFPA 1500 *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.* The committee consisting of representatives of career, volunteer, and composite fire services as will as representation from the Office of the Fire Marshal, The Nova Scotia Fire School and Environment and Labour OH&S have evaluated the base document and have recommended changes to reflect current law and regulations in effect in Nova Scotia and Canada today. This well be an ongoing process and the document may be amended from time to time.

The intent of this document is to provide a guideline to assist all Nova Scotia fire department/brigades to develop the safest possible operations and practices. The committee clearly understands there will be varying time frames for individual department compliance.

To follow is the noted amendments to the base document:

Note: *Wherever the term Standard Operating Procedure appears in NFPA 1500 change wording to "General Operating Guidelines".*

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Chapter 1 Administration

1-1 Scope.

1-1.1 This reference guide contains minimum requirements for a fire-service-related occupational health and safety practice.

1-1.2* These requirements are applicable to all "municipal fire departments/brigades " providing fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical service, hazardous material mitigation special operations or other emergency services, in the Province of Nova Scotia .

*Where Mutual Aid is provided by an organization or agency that falls outside the scope of this guide this document shall form part of the mutual aid agreement.

1-1.3 As in NFPA 1500.

1-2 Purpose.

1-2.1 The purpose of this Reference Guide is to specify the minimum requirements for an Occupational Health and Safety practice for a fire department and to specify safety guidelines for those members involved in emergency incidents as applicable to their municipal registration.

1-2.2 As in NFPA 1500

1-2.3 As in NFPA 1500

1-3 Implementation

1-3.1* When this reference is adopted by a jurisdiction, the authority having jurisdiction shall set a date for achieving compliance with the requirements of this guide and shall be permitted to establish a phase-in schedule for compliance with specific requirements of this *guide*.

*Refer to appendix 1-3.1

1-3.2 As in NFPA 1500

1-4 Equivalency.

1-4.1 and 1-4.2 As in NFPA 1500

1-5 Definitions.

Advanced Life Support (ALS). Emergency medical treatment beyond basic life support level as defined by the medical authority having jurisdiction.(EHS Nova Scotia)

Aerial Device. An aerial ladder, elevating platform or water tower that is designed to position personnel, provide egress and discharge water.

Air Craft Rescue & Fire Fighting. The fire fighting action taken to rescue persons and control or extinguish fire involving in side or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.

Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Authority Having Jurisdiction. The organization, government body or individual responsible for approving establishment, operation and equipping of a fire department or emergency response agency.

Basic Life Support (BLS). Emergency medical treatment at a level defined by the medical authority having jurisdiction.(EHS Nova Scotia)

Closed-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). A recirculating type SCBA in which the exhaled gas is re-breathed by the wearer after the carbon dioxide has been removed and the oxygen content has been restored from sources such as compressed breathing air, chemical oxygen and liquid oxygen, or compressed gaseous oxygen.

Communicable Disease. A disease that can be transmitted from one person to another. Also known as contagious disease.

Competent Person. A person who is,

a. Qualified because of that person's knowledge, training and experience to do the assigned work in a manner that will ensure the health and safety of every person in the work place and,

b. Knowledgeable about the provisions of this guide that apply to the task assigned or equipment used and about potential or actual danger to health or safety associated with assigned work.

Confined Space. An area large enough that a member can enter and perform assigned work and has limited or restricted means of entry and exit and is not designed for continuous human occupancy. A confined space is also further defined as having one of the following conditions.

(1) The area contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, including an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

(2) The area contains a material with the potential to engulf a member.

(3) The area has internal configuration such that a member could be trapped by collapse due to structural instability

(4) The area contains any other recognized serious hazard.

Contaminant. A harmful, irritating or nuisance material foreign to the normal atmosphere.

CSA. Canadian Standards Association

Defensive Operation. Actions that are intended to control a fire by limiting its spread to a defined area, avoiding commitment of personnel and equipment to the dangerous area.
Referred to as exterior attack.

Emergency Incident. The circumstances that give rise to a specific emergency operation.

Emergency Medical Service. The provision of treatment such as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation(CPR), basic life support(BLS), advanced life support(ALS), and other pre-hospital care to patients.

Emergency Operations. All activities conducted by the fire department to mitigate an emergency incident, relating to rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care and special operations.

Entry Fire Fighting. Extraordinary specialized fire fighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of conductive, and radiant heat such as aircraft fires, bulk flammable gas fires, and bulk flammable liquid fires. These incident require highly specialized protective clothing and training due to the scope of these operations requiring direct entry in to flame. Entry fire fighting does not refer to interior fire attack for structural fire fighting. (See Interior Fire Fighting).

Fire Apparatus. Any vehicle operated by members during rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical service, hazardous material operation, wildland, or other department activities including department vehicles used for crew transport.

Fire Chief. The highest ranking officer in charge of a fire department or fire brigade.

Fire Department/Brigade. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression and related activities. The organization can provide emergency medical service, hazardous material operation and other special operations, as specified in their municipal registration.

Fire Department Facility. Any building or area owned, operated, occupied or used by a fire department on a routine basis.

Fire Suppression. The activity involved in extinguishing fires. This include all activities performed at the scene of a fire incident or training exercise that exposes members to the dangers of heat, smoke, flame, and other products of combustion.

Flame Resistance. The property of a material whereby the application of flame or non-flaming source of ignition and subsequent removal of the ignition source results in the termination of combustion.

Fully Enclosed Area. A cab or passenger compartment of fire apparatus providing total enclosure equipped with positive latching doors for entry and exit.

General Operating Guidelines. An organizational directive that establishes a normal course of action.

Guideline. Written indication or outline of department policy that allows flexibility in application.

Hazardous Area. The area where members might be exposed to a hazardous atmosphere. A particular substance, device, event or condition that presents a danger to members of the fire department.

Hazardous Atmosphere. Any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or that contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant. A hazardous atmosphere can be immediately dangerous to life and health.

Hazardous Material. A substance that presents an unusual danger to persons due to properties of toxicity, chemical reactivity or decomposition, corrosivity, explosion or detonation, etiological hazards, or similar properties.

Hazardous Material Operations. All activities performed at the scene of a hazardous materials incident that exposes members to the dangers of hazardous material.

Health and Safety Officer. The member of the fire department assigned and authorized as the manager of the health and safety program. This individual performs the duties and responsibilities as stated in section 29 of the Nova Scotia Health & Safety Act.

Hot Zone. The area immediately surrounding a hazardous material incident that extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from the release of hazardous materials to personnel out side the zone.

Incident Commander (IC). The fire department member in overall command of an emergency incident.

Incident Management System(IMS). An organized system of roles, responsibilities and general operating guidelines.

Incident Safety Officer. An individual appointed or assigned by the incident commander to over see all safety issues at the scene of an emergency and to perform duties and responsibilities as specified in this Code of Practice.

Infectious Disease. An illness or disease resulting from invasion of a host by disease-producing organisms such as bacteria, virus, fungi or parasites.

Member. A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department. This person can be paid full-time, part-time, or un-paid volunteer and can hold any position within the fire department, and engage in emergency operations.

Occupational Illness. An illness or disease contracted or aggravated by performance of the duties, responsibilities and functions of a fire department member.

Occupational Injury. An injury sustained during performance of the duties, responsibilities and functions of a fire department member.

Personnel Accountability System. A system that readily identifies both location and function of all members operating at an incident scene.

Positive -Pressure SCBA. An SCBA in which the pressure inside the face piece, in relation to pressure surrounding the outside of the face piece, is positive during both inhalation and exhalation of air.

Procedure. An organizational directive issued by the authority having jurisdiction or the fire department that establishes a specific policy that must be followed.

Protective Clothing Ensemble. Multiple elements of clothing and equipment designed to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters from adverse exposures to the inherent risk of structural fire fighting operations and certain other emergency operations. The protective ensemble includes coats, trousers, coveralls, helmets, gloves, footwear and interface components.

Qualified Person. A person who is in possession of recognized degree, certificate, professional standing or skill, and who by knowledge, training and experience, has demonstrated the ability to deal with problems related to the subject matter, the work or project.

Related Activities. Any and all functions that fire department members can be called upon to perform in execution of their duties.

Rescue. Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured and preparing for transport to a health care facility.

Risk. A measure of the probability and severity of adverse effects. These adverse effects result from an exposure to a hazard.

Risk Management. Identification and analysis of exposure to hazards, selection of appropriate risk management techniques to handle exposures, implementation of chosen techniques and monitoring results, with respect to the health and safety of members.

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus(SCBA). A respirator worn by the user that supplies a

respirable atmosphere that is either carried in or generated by the apparatus and is independent of the ambient environment.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Special Operations. Emergency incidents to which a fire department responds to that requires specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment.

Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, air craft interiors, vehicles, vessels or like properties that are involved in a fire emergency situation.

Vehicle Safety Harness. A restraint device for vehicle occupants designed to limit movement in the event of an accident , sudden stop or acceleration , by securing individuals safely to a vehicle either in a seated position or tethered to the vehicle.

Wildland Fire Fighting. Fire suppression and property conservation in vegetation such as forest, brush or grass not within structures and evolved in a fire situation.

Working Structure Fire. Any fire that requires use of a 1 ½ -in (3.8-cm) or larger fire attack hose and that also requires the use of SCBA for members entering the hazardous area.

Chapter 2 Organization

2-1 Fire Department Organizational Statement.

2-1.1 The fire department shall prepare and maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the existence of the fire department; the services that the department will provide; the basic organizational structure; expected number of members; the type of functions the members will perform and the type and frequency of the training to be provided for the members.

2-1.2* The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the operational criteria for the various types of emergencies to which the department will respond. This written criteria for each type of incident shall contain and identify the following:

(1) The types of standard emergency functions or task, such as incident command, water supply, hose lay, forcible entry, search and rescue, ladder placement, ventilation, salvage and overhaul and all other functions required to safely complete the incident. The criteria

should identify evolutions that must be done simultaneously for safe operations.

(2) The minimum number of members required to safely perform each function or evolution , based on written General Operating Guidelines including an Accountability System.

(3) The number and types of apparatus and members required for the initial response to each type of emergency, as well as the total complement of apparatus and members to be dispatched for each incident and that defines the total response for all incidents up to the level of a major incident for that jurisdiction.

(4) A description of a typical emergency operation, including alarm time, response time, arrival sequence, initiation of basic function and assignments and General Operating guidelines as these relate to firefighter safety and the requirement for members arriving late in their own or other vehicles to report to incident command for the accountability system.

2-1.3 The organizational statement and operational guidelines shall be available for inspection by members or their designated representative.

NOTE: A sample general operating guideline found in Appendix B

2-2 Risk Management Plan.

2-2.1 The fire department shall adopt an Official risk management plan as part of the organizational statement, this plan shall address all department policies and procedures.

2-2.2 As in NFPA 1500

2-2.3* As in NFPA 1500 (Also refer to NFPA appendix 2-2.3)

2-3 Policy.

2-3.1 The fire department shall adopt an official Occupational Health and Safety Policy that should be an integral part of the Organizational Statement and Risk Management Plan. This policy shall identify specific goals for the prevention and elimination of accidents, injuries and fatalities. This policy shall meet the requirements of Section 27 of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act.

2-3.2 The fire department shall evaluate the effectiveness of the Occupational Health & Safety program on an annual basis, and results of audits shall be reported to the chief and department OH&S Committee. (See section 2-6)

2-3.2.1 Occupational Health and Safety issues should be part of the departments annual report.

2-4 Roles and Responsibilities.

2-4.1 and 2-4.1.1 As in NFPA 1500

2-4.1.2 The fire department shall establish and enforce rules, regulations and general operating guidelines to reach the objectives of this reference manual.

2-4.2 As in NFPA 1500

2-4.2.1* All accidents , injuries, fatalities, illnesses, and known or suspected exposures involving members shall be investigated.

2-4.2.2, 2-4.2.3, & 2-4.2.4 As in NFPA 1500

2-4.3 & 2-4.3.1 As in NFPA 1500

2-4.4 The union or association, where such an organization exists, shall cooperate with the fire department by representing the interest and welfare of the members in the research, development, implementation and evaluation of occupational health and safety program.

2.4.4.1 As in NFPA 1500

2-5 Health and Safety Officer.

2-5.1 The fire chief shall appoint a designated fire department health and safety officer, who shall be responsible for the management of the occupational health and safety program.

2-5.2 The fire chief shall assign or make available such assistant safety officers and resources as may be required to fulfill the requirements of the OH&S program.

2-6 Occupational Health and Safety Committee.

2-6.1 An Occupational Health & Safety Committee shall be established by the fire department and shall serve in an advisory capacity to the fire chief. The committee shall include at least; the designated safety officer, who will chair all meetings, a representative senior officer, appointed by the chief, one active firefighter, elected by the members. In all cases at least half of the members of the OH*S committee shall be members who are not connected with management of the work place. Where union members are involved, such as paid drivers etc. one member appointed by that membership shall sit on the committee. In compliance with The Nova Scotia Occupational Health & safety Act, section 30

2-6.2 As in NFPA 1500 with the addition of as specified in section 31 of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act.

2-6.3 The committee shall hold regular scheduled meetings at least once a month and shall be permitted to hold special meetings whenever necessary. When requested to do so, in writing, the chief shall meet with this committee to discuss mutual safety concerns. Written minutes of each meeting shall be made available to the members with a copy forwarded to the chief within one week of the meeting. As in section 30 of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act.

2-6.3.1 Section 30 subsection (4) states: A committee shall meet at least once each month unless;

(A) a different frequency is prescribed by regulation; or

(B) the committee alters the required frequency of meetings in its rules of procedure.

2-7 Records.

2-7.1 The fire department shall maintain permanent records of all accidents, injuries, illnesses or deaths relative to department activities.

2-7.2 As in NFPA 1500, add *"Forms for reporting such occurrences should be in the departments operating guidelines."The department incident call sheet shall include a complete list of all members who participated in a particular incident.*

2-7.3 Delete from NFPA 1500

2-7.4* As in NFPA 1500

2-7.5 As in NFPA 1500 with the addition of, *"The manufacture's specifications of all apparatus and equipment shall be kept on file for reference."*

Chapter 3 Training and Education

3-1 General Requirements.

3-1.1 to 3-1.5 As in NFPA 1500

3-1.6 Fire department training officers should at least meet the qualifications for Instructor I as specified in 1041 Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications. However in all cases teaching shall be conducted by a competent person in the subject being taught.

3-1.7 to 3-1.10 As in NFPA 1500

3-2 Training Requirements.

3-2.1 to 3-2.5 As in NFPA 1500

3-2.6 As in NFPA 1500 with addition of, *"All members shall meet the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction."*

3-2.7 to 3-2.16 As in NFPA 1500

3-3 Frequency.

3-3.1 to 3-3.3 As in NFPA 1500

3-3.4 and 3-3.5 change 34 hrs. to *"36 hours"*.

3-3.6 Members who are assigned to operations other than firefighting operations shall meet the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction and shall be involved with training on those activities for al least 9 hours annually.

Chapter 4 Vehicles, Equipment and Drivers

4-1 Fire Department Vehicles.

4-1.1 As in NFPA 1500

4-1.2 As in NFPA 1500 with addition of *"or meets the requirements of CAN/ULC-S515 - 1998"*. Standard on Automobile Fire Fighting Apparatus.

4-1.3** All new wildland fire apparatus shall be specified and ordered to meet the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

** *In Nova Scotia the authority having jurisdiction on this issue is The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.*

4-1.4 As in NFPA 1500

4-2 Drivers/Operators of Fire Department Apparatus.

4-2.1 to 4-2.10 As in NFPA 1500

4-3 Persons Riding in Fire Apparatus.

4-3.1 to 4-3.4 As in NFPA 1500

4-4 Inspection, Maintenance and Repair of Fire Apparatus.

4-4.1 to 4-4.7 As in NFPA 1500

4-5 Tools and Equipment.

4-5.1 to 4-5.11 As in NFPA 1500

Chapter 5 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment

5-1 General

5-1.1 to 5-1.3 As in NFPA 1500

5-1.4 Structural firefighting protective clothing shall be periodically cleaned. This cleaning shall be to the manufacture's instruction and appropriate for the type of contaminates and material being cleaned.

5-1.5 As in NFPA 1500

5-1.6 Where station/work dress are worn by members who engage in structural firefighting activities, such station/work dress shall comply with or be equivalent to NFPA 1975 *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Firefighters.*

5-1.7 As in NFPA 1500

5-1.8 The fire department shall where practical provide facilities, training, and cleaning agent for decontamination of protective clothing. When fire service staff cannot perform such cleaning, said

cleaning will be performed by a cleaning service that is familiar with and equipped to handle contaminated clothing.

5-2 Protective Clothing for Structural Firefighting.

5-2.1 As in NFPA 1500 with the addition of, *"or CGSB, CAN155.1-98 standard for Firefighters Protective Clothing for Protection from Heat and Flame.*

5-2.1.1 to 5-2.1.4 As in NFPA 1500

5-2.1.5 No firefighter shall enter any hazardous atmosphere without the protective clothing as specified in section 5-2 of this guide.

5-3 Respiratory Protection.

5-3.1 As in NFPA 1500

5-3.1.1 The respiratory protection program shall meet the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.4-93 Selection Use and Care of Respirators, with respect to:

a. The training of users of the self contained respiratory protective equipment; and

b. The use, maintenance and testing of respiratory protective equipment.

5-3.2 As in NFPA 1500

5-3.3 to 5-3.12.4 as in NFPA 1500

5-4 Protective Clothing for Proximity Fire-Fighting Operations.

5-4.1 to 5-4.6 As in NFPA 1500

5-5* Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations.

5-5.1 to 5-5.5 As in NFPA

5-6* Chemical -Protective Clothing For Hazardous Chemical Emergency Operation.

5-6.1 to 5-6.4.2 As in NFPA 1500

5-7 Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Firefighting.

5-7.1 As in NFPA 1500

5-7.2 Members who engage in or are exposed to the hazards of wildland firefighting operations shall be provided with and use protective ensemble that meets the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.
Note: The authority having jurisdiction in Nova Scotia is the Department of Natural Resources.

5-7.3 to 5-7.9 not applicable to Nova Scotia , Department of Natural Resources protocols will be followed for this subject.

5-8 Personal Alert Safety System (PASS)

Nova Scotia OH&S General Regulations section #195 subsection (3) shall apply .

Regulation #195 /3 An employer shall ensure that self contained respiratory protective equipment used by a firefighter when engaged in structural firefighting or rescue is equipped with a personal distress alarm device that complies with or exceeds NFPA 1982 " Standard on Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) for Firefighters, 1993 edition.

5-9 Life Safety Rope and System Components.

5-9.1 All life safety ropes, harnesses and hardware used by fire departments shall meet the applicable requirements of CSA standard for Harness and Life Safety Rope, as in the Fall Protection section of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act.

5-9.2 As in NFPA 1500 except. change NFPA 1983 to shall meet the applicable requirements of CSA, Standard for Harness and Life Safety Rope, as in the Fall Protection section of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act.

5-9.3 to 5-9.5 As in NFPA 1500

5-10 Eye and Face Protection.

5-10.1 as in NFPA 1500 with the addition of " *or CSA/CAN Z94.3-92 Standard on* Industrial Eye and Face Protectors

5-10.2 and 5-10.3 As in NFPA 1500

5-11 Hearing Protection.

5-11.1 to 5-11.3 As in NFPA 1500 with 90 dBA changed to 85dBA as in the Nova Scotia OH&S regulations.

5-12 New and Existing Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment.

5-12.1 to 5-12.2 As in NFPA 1500

Chapter 6 Emergency Operation

Where ever Standard Operating Procedures appears change to " *General Operating Guidelines*"

6-1 Incident Management.

6-1.1 to 6-1.6 As in NFPA 1500

6-2 Risk Management During Emergency Operations.

6-2.1 to 6-2.3 As in NFPA 1500

6-2.4 At civil disturbances or incidents where the situation is known to involve the risk for physical violence, the incident commander shall ensure that appropriate protective equipment (ie. body armour) is available and used before members are allowed to enter the hazard area.
Note: If this equipment is not available members will not go into the area.

6-2.5 At terrorist incidents or other incidents where the situation is known to involve potential nuclear, biological and chemical exposure, the incident commander shall exercise risk management practice and ensure that appropriate protective equipment is available for and used by members at risk.

6-3 Accountability.

6-3.1 to 6-3.7 As in NFPA 1500

6-4 Members Operating at Emergency Incidents.

6-4.1 to 6-4.5.2 As in NFPA 1500

6-4.6 When members are operating from aerial devices they shall be secured to the aerial device by an

approved body harness that meets NFPA 1983

6-4.7 to 6-4.7.2 As in NFPA 1500

6-5 Rapid Intervention for Rescue of Members.

6-5.1 to 6-5.6 As in NFPA 1500

6-6 Rehabilitation During Emergency Operations.

6-6.1 to 6-6.4 As in NFPA 1500

6-7 Civil Unrest/ Terrorism

6-7.1 to 6-7.8 As in NFPA 1500

6-8 Post-Incident Analysis.

6-8.1 to 6-8.5 As in NFPA 1500

Chapter 7 Facility Safety

7-1 Facility Safety

7-1.1 As in NFPA 1500 with the addition of a note ;
"This Shall apply to all work living and sleeping areas of the fire department facility."

7-1.2 and 7-1.3 As in NFPA 1500.

7-1.4 All new fire department facilities shall have carbon monoxide detectors installed in sleeping, living and working areas, set to sound though out the building at a level of 25 parts/million

Note: The carbon monoxide detectors referred to in this section need only be installed in hazardous

areas where there are engineering controls in place to deal with CO contamination.
Where there are no engineering controls in place CO detectors shall be required in all areas mentioned. In all cases the CO detectors shall be set to sound at 25 ppm and shall sound the alarm throughout the building.

7-1.5 All fire stations and fire department facilities shall comply with The Building Code and regulations of Nova Scotia and the National Fire Code of Canada

7-1.6 and 7-1.7 As in NFPA 1500

7-2 Inspections.

7-2.1 All fire departments shall have a full facility inspection at least annually to provide compliance with section 7-1 of this code.

7-2.1.1** All inspections shall be documented and recorded.

** Sample inspection form to be placed in appendix 7-2.1.1

7-2.2 As in NFPA 1500

Chapter 8 Medical and Physical

8-1 Medical Requirements.

Firefighters and emergency workers must be physically and mentally capable of undertaking tasks related to the emergency work they are assigned.

Note: *It is the responsibility of the individual firefighter to report any medical condition that may prohibit he/she from performing any duty expected of them.*

8-2 & 8-3 Physical Performance Requirements & Physical Fitness

The physical requirements will vary according to the policy of the authority having jurisdiction.

In this case the authority having jurisdiction is the municipality.

8-4 Confidential Health Data Base.

This requirement will fall under the policy of the authority having jurisdiction.

8-5 Infection Control.

8-5.1 and 8-5.2 As in NFPA 1500

8-6 Fire Department Physician.

It is strongly recommended that the authority having jurisdiction. (Town, City or Regional Municipality) have available a medical officer for advice and assistance with medical matters.

8-7 Post-Injury/Illness Rehabilitation.

All post-injury/illness rehabilitation will be based upon the advice of a medical doctor specializing in the specific medical problem the member is recovering from.

Chapter 9 Member Assistance & Wellness Program

9-1 Member Assistance Program.

9-1.1 to 9-1.3 As in NFPA 1500

9-2 Wellness Program

9-2.1 and 9-2.2 As in NFPA 1500

Note: *The IAFF has offered a copy of their Wellness Program and will make it available to the Nova Scotia Fire Service.*

Chapter 10 Critical Incident Stress Program

10-1 General.

10-1.1 to 10-1.3 As in NFPA 1500

Note: The Nova Scotia Critical Incident Stress Committee is a committee of the Fire Officers Association of Nova Scotia and is contacted through the Office of the Fire Marshal.

Chapter 11 Referenced Material

The material referenced in this document will follow the list provided in NFPA 1500, with the addition of the Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act and its Regulations. All CSA and other Canadian standards quoted will be noted and sources for these standards will be provided.

Nova Scotia Occupational Health & Safety Act: enclosed.
OH&S General Regulations: enclosed

All NFPA Standards: Available through the Nova Scotia Fire School as well as Fire Fighting in Canada magazine.

CAN/ULC-S515-1998 Standard on Automobile Firefighting Apparatus,
CAN/CSA155-98 Standard for Firefighters Protective Clothing for Protection from Heat & Flame, CAN/CSA Z94.3-92 Standard on Industrial Eye and Face Protection,
CAN/CSAZ259.10-M90 Standard on Full Body Harness,

CAN/CSA standards are available through The Canadian Standard Association.